



National Investigation Agency
Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India



PRESS RELEASE

One LeT terrorist from Pakistan charge-sheeted for involvement in a terrorist conspiracy.

The NIA has filed a charge sheet in NIA case no. RC- 11/2016/NIA/DLI at the NIA Special Court at Patiala House, New Delhi on 6/1/2017 against Bahadur Ali@ Saifulla Mansoor, resident of Village Jia Bagga, Tehsil-Raiwind, District Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan under section- 120(B) of IPC read with sections-17, 18, 20 and 38 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, section 121-A and 489(C) of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, section- 9B of the Explosives Act, 1884, section- 4 of the Explosives Substances Act, 1908, section- 7/25 & 10/25 of the Arms Act, 1959, section-14 of the Foreigners Act, 1946, section 6(1A) of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.

2. This case relates to a conspiracy hatched by the Lashkar-e- Taiba (LeT), a proscribed terrorist organization, based in Pakistan, to commit terror attacks in India. Investigation conducted by the NIA revealed that the LeT has set up a well-organized machinery for the recruitment of vulnerable young men from different provinces of Pakistan, as part of a conspiracy to wage war against the Government of India by the commission of terrorist acts in various parts of India. Once recruited, these impressionable young men are put through various training regimes with the twin objectives of radicalizing their worldview and providing them with 'military' skills. Subsequent to their training, these trained cadres of LeT are illegally pushed into Indian Territory where they commit terrorist acts with the help of network of their supporters and facilitators.

3. As a part of the conspiracy of LeT, the accused Bahadur Ali @ Saifullah Mansoor along with his two associates Abu Saad and Abu Darda, all trained terrorists of the Pakistan based LeT, illegally infiltrated into Indian territory (J&K) by crossing the LoC. At the time of crossing into Indian territory, on or around the intervening night of 12.06.2016 & 13.06.2016, these terrorists were equipped with Arms and ammunition, navigation equipment, combat material and other articles. These terrorists entered into Indian Territory with an intention to carry out terrorist attacks in Jammu and Kashmir and at different places of the country including Delhi, as per instructions given to them by their handlers of the LeT based in Pakistan/ POK.

4. After crossing the LoC fence, the three terrorists, Bahadur Ali (A-1), Abu Saad and Abu Darda, walked for about seven days following the Grid References with the aid of the GPS devices, that had been provided to them by Abu Haider at the Mandakuli 'launching pad'. The infiltrating terrorists had been provided with eight Grid References, the eighth denoting their final destination. At about noon, on or around 20.06.2016, the infiltrating terrorists reached a hilltop near village Wadar, Handwara (J&K), which was the sixth of the eight Grid References. At Wadar, Abu Saad had sent a message to one of his handlers, 'Walid Bhai' by pairing his mobile phone with his wireless set, a

communication technique especially designed by the LeT to avoid interception. On or around 22.06.2016, Abu Darda and Abu Saad went to the village Wadar for arranging food, leaving Bahadur Ali on a nearby hill. After a short while Bahadur Ali heard the sound of gunfire. On hearing the gunfire, Bahadur Ali was confused and he rushed towards a nearby hilltop as a precautionary measure and waited for the return of Abu Darda and Abu Saad. However, Abu Darda and Abu Saad did not return. The following morning, Bahadur Ali contacted Alfa-3, the LeT control station based in PoK, through his wireless set and apprised the receiver of LeT about his situation. Alfa-3 directed Bahadur Ali to continue his journey and reach the final destination at the eighth Grid Reference.

5. It was found during investigation that after getting directions from Alfa-3, Bahadur Ali reached the location of the 8th Grid Reference. This point was located on a hill near village Mukam, Yahama. After reaching this point, Bahadur Ali contacted Alfa-3 who provided him with an additional Grid Reference, where he was told to contact a local person who would provide him food and other support.

6. At the Grid Reference provided by Alfa-3, Bahadur Ali met one local person and two others later. After confirming each other's identities, the local person provided food to Bahadur Ali. Thereafter, Bahadur Ali met these local persons regularly in a forested area near village Yahama and they provided him food and other miscellaneous items as per the latter's requirement. During this period, Alfa-3 communicated to Bahadur Ali that the LeT cadres had been successful in fuelling large scale agitation in Kashmir after EID subsequent to the death of Burhan Wani in Kashmir. He instructed Bahadur Ali to mix with the protestors and throw grenades at the security forces in order to further fuel the agitation in the Kashmir valley.

7. On 24.07.2016, Alfa-3 gave a direction to Bahadur Ali to receive a group of freshly infiltrated terrorists of the LeT. Alfa-3 provided a Grid Reference, where Bahadur Ali was to receive the group of terrorists. However, before he could receive these terrorists, Bahadur Ali was apprehended by the security forces on 25.07.2016, from near the Government School, village Yahama. At the time of his apprehension, one compass, one ICOM wireless set, one matrix sheet bearing codes, two unicode sheets (handwritten pocket diary pages), bearing text written in coded form, Indian currency of value Rs. 23,000 (of which 3 notes were found to be fake currency), one GPS set and one map sheet were recovered from his possession.

8. After he was taken into custody by the J&K Police, Bahadur Ali revealed the details of the terrorist group which he was to receive on the instructions of Alfa-3. Based on this information, the J&K Police and the Army launched a search operation in the area of Bandi Monabal on 26.07.2016. During the course of the search operation, unknown terrorists started indiscriminate firing on the security forces. In retaliatory action, four unknown terrorists were killed and a huge quantity of arms, ammunitions, explosives, wireless sets and other incriminating articles were recovered and seized from the possession of the killed terrorists.

9. After his arrest, Bahadur Ali disclosed that he had concealed arms, ammunition and other articles near a big tree in the forest near village Yahama. On his disclosure and identification of the spot, several articles were recovered and seized. These are:

- (1) One Rifle AK-47
- (2) Five AK-47 magazines loaded with ammunition (30 rounds each, total 150 rounds)

- (3) One UBGL
- (4) Five live UBGL shells
- (5) Two live hand grenades (Chinese)
- (6) One ICOM Wireless Set,
- (7) One magazine pouch
- (8) One black coloured bag containing medicines and other items of daily use, several of these items have the label 'Made in Pakistan'

10. During investigation it was found that prior to their infiltration, Bahadur Ali and his associates, Abu Saad and Abu Darda were provided codes in the form of nine alphabets, which were to be used to record numerals such as Grid References, phone numbers etc. Further, analysis, based on the disclosure of Bahadur Ali regarding the codes, has established the route taken by Bahadur Ali and his associates after they had crossed the LoC, while infiltrating into Indian territory. When plotted on a map, the deciphered Grid References clearly trace the infiltration route from the direction of the LoC towards Handwara.

11. Investigation has also established that Bahadur Ali was also provided a map sheet depicting parts of PoK and J&K. He was provided with the Grid References that had been recovered from his possession. Bahadur Ali plotted these Grid References on the map sheet. Further, it has been affirmed by the Surveyor General of India, Dehradun that Bahadur Ali, had indeed plotted the Grid References correctly. This clearly establishes that Bahadur Ali is well conversant with the use of the map sheet and that he has received training in the subject.

12. A GPS device was recovered from the possession of Bahadur Ali at the time of his arrest. The data retrieved from GPS device contained the coordinates of the Mandakuli 'launching pad' of the LeT.

13. The pocket diary recovered from Bahadur Ali (A-1), among other things, contains the name of several towns in J&K, viz. Rafiabab, Kunzar, Tangmarg, Budgam, Poonch, Jammu, Udhampur etc., besides Delhi. Given the fact that Bahadur Ali is a trained cadre of the LeT, the inclusion of the names of these towns/ cities in the diary indicates that Bahadur Ali (A-1) was tasked to carry out terror attacks at several places, including Delhi.

14. Evidence in the form of recovery of arms and ammunition and other articles on the disclosure of Bahadur Ali under section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, decryption of the Grid References, plotting of these on the Google map and on the topographic sheets, expert opinion of the GEQD and the statements of witnesses clearly establish the offences of waging war against the State, membership of a terrorist group (LeT), conspiracy to commit terrorist act, possession of prohibited fire arms and explosives and possession of fake Indian currency against the accused Bahadur Ali.
